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t., between Penn. ave. and F street.

The desire of the best Democrats i Chicago, St. Louis and other cities to punish ballot-box scoundrels is one the many encouraging indications of

The party which sha!, have the support of the people hereafter must, some measure, meet the expectations of the people. Because the Democracy did not, it is where it is.

It sounds very funny to hear that the Marion County Commissioners, who have squandered the people's money right and left, are about to investigate the alleged workhouse irregularities.

The prefix "ex" figures effectively in a large number of words, but it never appeared to greater advantage in the eyes of Indiana taxpayers than it does before the title of Attorney-general as worn by Green Smith.

In his canvass for the Democratic nomination for Governor the Hon. A G. Smith will ask support on the ground that he might have taken \$900,000 out of the State taxoayers as fees, but only took \$100,000, or perhaps less, in four

The Journal cannot think that there is any ground for the assumption of a few persons that the Republican State committee will officially favor this aspirant and oppose that aspirant for any of the positions in the gift of the Legislature or State officials.

Up to the hour of going to press the regular daily dispatch from Washington stating that perfect harmony exists between President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle had not been received, but as no news is good news we assume that the p. h. still continues.

That kind of culture which impresses young men to go about the country declaring that the civilization of India is superior to that of this Nation, Great Britain and Germany proves that there are qualities of learning which lack the element of good

That heretofore Cleveland organ, the Chicago Herald, declares that the "twin devils, rheumatism and gout," kept the President from the Cabinet meeting Wednesday and caused him to be annoyed with Secretary Carlisle for not developing the new financial scheme more rapidly.

The gross earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad fell off \$3,712,144 last year and the expenses were reduced \$3,481,292. Reduction of expenses means a loss to labor and what labor does for railroads in the first instance, and a withdrawal of the aggregate of wages from the volume of trade.

It has been suggested that the friendliness of President Cleveland toward China and the good-fellowship of Secretary Gresham for the Chinese embassador have been the remote cause o China's bad luck. While it is true that the administration is a good deal of a hoodoo, its misfortune in that direction can scarcely have reached China

Ex-Attorney-general Green Smith represents a school of Indiana politiclans which it is to be hoped is nearly extinct. It is not likely that the lieutenant governorship will ever be stolen again in violation of the Constitution and the expressed will of the people. or that the State will ever have another Attorney-general who will publicly advocate and professionally defend gerrymandering as a political method.

The Speaker of the next Indiana House of Representatives should be strong man, with clear convictions as to what the party should do and with determination enough to keep the House from running away with him or itself. It is not important that he should be a skilled parliamentarian, and it would be a positive misfortune if he were too skilled and too technical, but he should know what is needed and how to bring it about, and be capable of having his CWn way when necessary.

The Marion Chronicle, in opposing a State soldiers' home, gives it to be understood that there is room in the Marion Home for every old soldier who is dependent and homeless. If that is so, why was notice given, two months ago, that the excellent Marion hom could receive no more applicants at present? Did not the Chronicle receive such a notice? If there has been ; change, and there is room for the needy and deserving now, will not the Chronfcle make the announcement?

Minister Bayard was received with open arms on his return to England, and has made another effusive speech. The London News is gracious enough to recognize "the kind and flattering expressions he used," and says "Mr. Bayard is a worthy successor of Lincoln Phelps and Lowell." Perhaps there is mething too much of this. Of course, ed in ever so much thicker than nter, and we want to maintain friend-

should all the advances be on one side? No British minister in this country has ever uttered a complimentary or friendly word about the country or people. They do not make after-dinner speeches or public reception addresses lauding Americans or American institutions. They "say nothing and saw wood." In other words, they look sharply after the interests of Great Britain and waste no time dispensing international taffy. Perhaps it would be just as well for American ministers to England to imitate their example.

CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICAN SEN-ATORS.

The conference of the Republican Senators and the Senators-elect in this city, yesterday, was for the purpose of coming to some general understanding in regard to the general policy which they, as the majority of the next Senate, will pursue. Nearly every Republican Senator and Senator-elect was present, and they were in session three hours. Naturally and properly, none were present except the gentlemen who will constitute the majority in the next Senate. In a general way, they discussed all the topics which would suggest themselves to men who belong to the party which has not controlled both branches of the Indiana Legislature since 1873. Committees were selected to consider certain matters looking to what Republicans believe to be better methods in State legislation and administration along the line suggested in the Republican platform. It is not an attempt to forestall, but to begin the consideration of the questions which will come before the Legislature, six weeks in advance of the session. The practical result of the conference is that Senate committees will be considering measures from now on until the session shall begin, and will have plans matured and bills prepared for consideration. This is infinitely better than for the responsible party in the Senate to have no consultation regarding the line of policy it will pursue until the week in which the and discussed matters and selected committees to consider various topics, at

least three weeks of the session will be It is due to the Senators to say that they fully appreciate the responsibility which has been devolved upon them. They did not assemble for the purpose of celebrating the victory of Nov. 6, but to deliberate in regard to the line of action which must be pursued to secure for the State and the Republican party in it the full fruitage of the success at the polls. Those who talked with the Senators could but be impressed with their conservatism and their single purpose to do the best things which can be done for the people of Indiana.

ABOUT SCHOOL BALANCES. The report of the late Attorney-general Smith and his two years' grab of nearly \$70,000 was the subject of general comment yesterday among those who are called politicians, many of whom were here from different parts of the State. A gentleman from another county, who has been a prominent member of two legislatures, said there was no necessity of having the Attorney-general look out for the returning of the balances of the school funds at the end of the school year, since trustees and others disbursing school money could be required to return the amount unexpended at the close of the school year, and that amount could be deducted from the money appropriated the next year. If a school officer was found to have \$300 in hand at the close of the year, that amount should be deducted by the State officers from the city or township share of the next year.

In the last Legislature Republicans, to whom the proposition which enabled Green Smith to pocket \$50,000 of school moneys was presented, opposed it and suggested this scheme, but the Democratic managers would not listen to it This ex-member went on to say that no other Attorney-general would get anything out of the school funds if the proviso added to the act distributing the State school funds should continue in force, for the reason that the trustees and other officers would put the money where it would not appear as unex-

The fact that a large amount of school funds remained in the hands of school indicates that more money is raised than is actually needed. There was no complaint that the school revenue derived from direct tax in 1891, under the old valuation, amounting to \$1,405,599, was not ample. Under the increased valuation, with a levy of 131/2 cents on each \$100 and 50 cents on each poll for the tuition fund, the revenue for the present school year was about \$1,915,797. or over \$510,000 more than in 1891 Auditor Henderson urged the last Legislature to reduce the levy so that the revenue for tuition should not exceed that of 1891, but the Legislature was on which did not heed sound advice. This year the levy should be reduced to 10 cents on \$100 and 50 cents on polls, which would yield about \$1,460,000. In that event there would be half a million dollars less in the hands of the school officers to expend or to remain unexpended at the close of the school year. Such a reduction would doubtless prove the most effectual remedy for unexpended school balances.

A SIGNIFICANT PLAINT.

One of the persons who has been devoting his time to the cause of the free coinage of silver the past year takes occasion to lament the lack of interest which the mine owners are taking in the matter. This is very sad for the persons who have been making the topic a regular business. It means that the mine owners, as a rule, are not enthusiastic over the maintenance of a free-coinage lobby in Washington made up of men who cannot help that project. They are weary of contributing to bimetallic leagues whose members do little beyond issuing addresses from Washington and now and then holding a meeting in St. Louis or Kansas City. It also probably means that the mine owners have come to the conclusion that it is wiser to put themselves in harmony with the Republican party and trust its statesmen to work out some policy which will insure to silver a larger importance in the commercial world's money than it now occupies As sagacious men they must have come to see that nothing can be more detrimental to the larger use of silver as money than the blatant championship of men who are at least believers in flat money and who would abandon the advocacy of the free coinage of silver by the United States if they could in-

是一种企业,但是一种企业的企业,但是一种企业,但是一种企业的企业。 1987年(1987年),1988年(1988年),1988年(1988年),1988年(1988年),1988年(1988年),1988年(1988年),1988年(1988年),1988年(1988年),1988年

sure the free printing of billions of paper of no value and irredeemable legaltender notes. The men interested in silver property, it may be assumed, have come to see the folly of the few States interested in silver-producing arraying themselves against the States whose people honestly believe that the attempt by the United States to assume the responsibility of the free coinage of silver would involve the country in financial disaster. They have doubtless come to see that nothing can be gained but much lost by threatening to defeat parties, of which they are but a small fraction, if their demands are not granted off hand. The element that is really hostile to real bimetallism in the non-silver States is neither large nor influential, but the portion of the people in those States who are hostile to silver monometallism, which they are sure the free coinage of silver under present conditions, by the United States alone, involves, is the mass of the intelligent men. This intelligent mass cannot be deceived on this subject, much less can it be bullied by threats such as the silver lobby has been making. The wise, indeed the only sensible, policy for the mine owners to pursue is to trust to the policy which Republican statesmanship will try to devise.

THAT "DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH."

Press dispatches from Washington relative to the administration's Japanese-Chinese policy carry internal evidence of having been inspired by the State Department. There is a manifest attempt to create an impression that the administration has made a bold stroke in diplomacy and achieved much credit, whereas it has done nothing but invite and receive a rebuff which is none the less distinct because politely admin-

We are told that before taking any steps in the matter Secretary Gresham had a conference with the Japanese minister in Washington and assured him that President Cleveland "had no desire to mediate the trouble." that par-"Japan would be entirely free to act as she saw fit." and so on. Well, if President Cleveland had no desire to mediate the trouble, why did he tender his services and why was it necessary to assure an independent power like Japan that she was "entirely free to act as she saw fit"? The Japanese minister must have laughed in his sleeve when he conveyed this assurance to his government. But the assurance was conveyed, and Japan saw fit to decline the offer of mediationcourteously, of course, but decidedly. The dispatches lay stress on the fact that the declination was in excellent form and accompanied by the Emperor's assurances of distinguished consideration, as if it were a triumph for the administration to have received a polite reply to its uninvited proposition. It is also mentioned as a diplomatic triumph that Japan has suggested that if China wanted to sue for peace she might do so through the United States minister to Japan. In other words, Japan says she has no occasion for the services of the United States, but if China wants them she can ask for them-if she desires peace all she has to do is to raise the white flag and say so.

Absolutely all there is in the incident is that the administration made Japan a voluntary offer of mediation between that government and China, and that the offer was promptly and politely declined, with a suggestion that the administration had better try China. And the State Department is trying to make this out a great stroke of diplomacy.

THE PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER.

Warden French, of the northern prison, recommends in his annual report that the life sentence be made fifty years, with time allowed for good conduct, which would cut the term down to thirty years. "The man who has yielded cheerful obedience to discipline for thirty years," says the warden, "and until old age has overtaken him, may safely be released from prison to die; life without hope is a living death, and death itself would be preferred." This recommendation may be creditable to the warden's kindness of heart, but it is not so creditable to his sense of justice. It is equivalent to recommending that the penalty for murder in the first degree in this State be confinement officers at the close of the school year | in the penitentiary for thirty years, with the chance of pardon before even the expiration of that period. At present the law makes murder punishable by death or imprisonment for life, in the discretion of the jury. Under this provision the death penalty is rarely offixed-so rarely that a person who contemplates murder may calculate with reasonable certainty that the penalty will be imprisonment for life. If that punishment were prompt and certain it would be a terrible one to face, but criminals know there is more than one chance in a thousand of escape, and at least another chance in a thousand of pardon, and they take these chances, If the penalty were reduced practically to thirty years' imprisonment, with the chances of escape and pardon the same as now, criminals would feel that it was a decided gain. "Life without hope," says the warden, "is a living death." Suppose it is. What better fate does the murderer deserve, or what better treatment from society has he earned? The penalty for murder should be made as severe and the prospect of its infliction as terrible as possible The substitution of imprisonment for life for the death penalty can only be justified on the ground that a living death, without any hope whatever of liberty, is as terrible to contemplate as death itself. There should be no more paring down of the penalty for murder. Clemency to murderers is treason to society. A CHARACTERISTIC TRICK.

One by one the tricks by which the Democratic party tried to prolong, strengthen and fortify its power in this State are coming to light. Their name is legion. From the gerrymander which, like a blanket mortgage, covered everything, down to the smallest advantage in sight, nothing was overlooked. The latest trick that has come to light is that by which a large majority of the county school superintendents will be Democrats for three years to come, notwithstanding the Republicans recently carried more than two-thirds of the counties in the State and the State at large by nearly 45,000 majority.

The school law makes it the duty of the township trustees of the several townships of each county to meet at the office of the county auditor on the first Monday of June, 1873, and biunially thereafter, and appoint a county superintendent of schools. Until this

law the trustees will elect superintendents in June, 1895. They ought to be elected by the trustees chosen at the recent election, and but for a trick they would be. The Legislature of 1889 extended the term of office of trustees to four years, and the act of March 9, 1893. changed the time of electing them from April to November. The trustees now in office were elected in April, 1890, but by a special provision their term of office is extended to August, 1895. This extension was made on the pretext that it was not advisable to have a change of trustees during the school year. As the law requiring county superintendents to be elected in June, 1895, remains unchanged, it follows that the present trustees will elect superintendents at that time who will hold office till June, 1897. At present there are sixty-five Democratic superintendents out of-ninety-five counties in the State, and as the trustees now in office will elect their successors it is fair to assume that that proportion of Democratic superintendents will continue for two years from next June. In the recent election the Republicans elected either all or a majority of the trustees in about seventy counties, and ought to have the school superintendents in that many counties. Instead of that they will only have from twenty-seven to thirty, while the Democrats will continue to have the unequal proportion which they gained by the spring election of 1890. County superintendents are not political officers. but Democratic trustees always elect Democratic superintendents, and they have been utilized as part of the political machine. The trick by which the Republicans are kept out of the control of these offices for two years is characteristic of the Indiana Democracy.

The recent W. C. T. U. convention confirms the impression made last year by the celebrated lady board of managers of the world's fair, namely, that women in public fife are constitutionally unable to conduct business after the time-honored manner of men. They are too emotional for dignity and too effervescent for the decorum observed by their more stolid brothers. The members of the lady board quarreled and wept and pulled each other's back hair to the grief of the judicious and the unholy merriment of the irreverent. The W. C. T. U. women gushed and sentimentalized and "slopped over" and embraced each other, actually and figuratively, to an extent never before known even in that exuberant body. Neither exhibition was edifying to the world at large, and each suggested to observers the desirability of a greater self-restraint on the part of women on whom the glare of publicity falls.

Ballot-box rascalities in the South were first devised to deprive colored men of all power in elections. Until now, to prevent negro supremacy or potency in public affairs has been the excuse for that crime of crimes. In Alabama the thing seems to have changed, as the colored registration is used to overcome white majorities in white counties and to suppress the influence and supremacy of a majority of whites in that State. Left to the white, the Democrats were beaten in the last two State elections in Alabama, but the colored registration was used in one election to defeat the white majority, and in the last the bare fact of 50,000 colored voters in the black belt was used to overcome the white majority in the rest of the State. This is negro supremacy of the Democratic brand.

The report of Chaplain Burnet, of the Seventh Cavalry, relative to the uncivilized Indians of New Mexico and Arlzona, indicates that they have very loose ideas concerning the sacredness of the marriage obligation. The Captain says:

A cause of much trouble on this reservation is the frequent marriages among the Indians. It often happens that a man will get tired of his wife after a few months and will then leave her or send her hom to her relatives. This may occur severa times with the same person, so that a man has three or four wives and the woman as many husbands, all yet living. Sometimes the husband ill treats his wife and she runs away to her parents. They often make up

and live together again. It is very discouraging to find that after so many years and so much money spent in trying to civilize the Indians they do not know any better than to separate after having been married. The idea of a man getting tired of his wife after being married a few months and then leaving her is monstrous. And think of a man treating his wife so badly that she runs away to her parents, and then of their ng up and living together again! Suc marital eccentricities could only happen among uncivilized people, and the fact that they exist among the Indians shows how little they have profited by contact with the whites. They should be distributed among civilized communities where divorces are unknown and where husbands and wives never separate till death parts them.

The New England Society of this city has aken a wise as well as a new departure in inviting President Ingalls, of the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company, to deliver the main address the evening of Forefathers' day, when the society will hold its annual banquet. President Ingalls, if he had time to give attention to that sort of diversion, could be the railroad Depew of the West as the occasional orator. President Ingalls came from one of the old Maine families which have given that State and others able and useful men for four genera-

Mrs. Mary E. Livermore is quoted by a Detroit paper as saying in a lecture there that \$200,000 would insure the passage by Congress of any bill. If this is the case. why don't the women who want Congress to pass equal suffrage laws raise the necessary funds and get their measure through? Then they can go to Congress themselves and revise the rates.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Alexander III, the late Czar of Russia. was one of the hardest working of monarchs. He never called upon his secrethe work which tary, it is said, to do secretaries usually do.

As an off-hand epigram-maker Bishop Lawrence is a success. For instance: It is far better that some mistakes be made with enthusiasm than that no mistakes be made with indifference It is told of Dean Buckland that once

when riding with a friend at night, toward London, he lost the way. Dismounting, he took up a handful of earth and smelled it. "Uxbridge," he exclaimed. He was right. Unlike many great ladics, Queen Victoria has always refused to trust all her household arrangements to a housekeeper. Something like 1,000 people are employed in and about the royal household, and no change is made without the Queen being told of it. In a New York newspaper on Saturday morning a Brooklyn young man advertised that he wanted to exchange his services as "an expert window cleaner" for "a few lessons in ventriloquism." And another (this time a New Yorker) made known his desire to secure "board and lodging in a family where he can help in housework. At Pessavello Settermini, near Pompell Roman bath house was recently excavated on private property, in which were nd in position an immense boiler and a npiete system of tubing, with bronze as—a thing never found before even in

what is very unusual, a roof about

Sir Charles Dilke continues to suffer from a kind of ostracism, which is none the les real because it is so delicate. It is not marked in the House of Commons as s, but there are some Liberals, who in obtain his services as a public speaker, who now carefully exclude his name from their lists.

Henry Keeney, who died at Hartford recently at an advanced age, leaving a fortune of more than a million, had several strokes of exceptionally good luck. One was his investment of \$260 in the stock of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in 1842. This stock, after yielding Mr. Keeney \$124,864 in cash dividends, is at present worth more

Mary M. Seeley and Jason Hodges, o Provincetown, Cape Cod, were engaged to be married for forty-three years. The engagement was broken last Thursday be use Jason pulled a corkscrew out of hicket along with his handkerchief. Mis ley says she is glad the discovery was de, because she had had her suspicions for thirty-five years.

Andrew Carnegie has presented an alnost priceless work of art to the Braddock Free Library of Pittsburg-a statue of Mercury, by Glo or Giau, as he is sometimes called, an Italian sculptor of the sixteenth century. Glo's "Mercury" is one of his three masterpieces, the other two being "The Rape of the Sabines" and "Venus Coming from the Bath." The two last named are held by art museums in Eu-

President Scott, when he first took hole of the Cincinnati Southern, was greatly an noyed by the claims for horses and cattle killed by the trains of the road on their way through Kentucky. It seemed as though it were not possible for a train to run north or south through Kentucky with-out killing either a horse or a cow. And every animal killed, however scrawny, scrubby or miserable it may have been before the accident, was always figured in the claims subsequently presented as o the best blood in Kentucky. "Well," Scott, finally, "I don't know anything that mproves stock in Kentucky like crossing it with a locomotive.'

She stepped along on Chestnut street; Her face began to pale; Her thoughts sank down toward her feet; Her breath began to fail. was the most disconsolate Of all the maids in town.

For every time she stepped she felt Her stocking coming down. -Philadelphia Record

BURBLES IN THE AIR. Watts-They say that Senator Peffer has horror of poetry and jokes. Potts-He must have been a reader of th nagazines.

How It Works. "Speaking of the liquor business," sale the Cheerful Idiot, "I notice that it comes to this: One man gets behind the bar, while the other gets a head."

Bitter Enmity. "Politics run pretty high down your way,

"They do that. Why, the defeated candidate for coroner not only committed suicide but he did the deed in the next county, so that his late opponent would not get to hold the inquest over him."

As to Slang. "I do detest modern slang," said oung woman with the bulging brow. "What is the matter now?" asked th fluffy girl.

"Oh, that horrid Chollie Sibbetts. I asked him what he thought of 'Beautiful Snow' and the idiot said he thought it was he

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The bright side is not always the righ side.-Ram's Horn.

The bury season in Russia was a long one

this year.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Customer-What have you in the shape o ranges? Grocer-Well, we have baseballs. -Harlem Life. Carlisle and Olney are at least better than the new postage stamp. They stick.-Chi-

cago Inter Ocean

Every person who listens to Breckinridge lecture condones his shameful offense. -Philadelphia North American. Colonel Ingersoll continues to faith to the size of the box-office receipts -Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

First Knickerbocker-Did you have any entries at the horse show? Second Knickerbocker-Yes; three daughters.-Puck. "I can't believe my own census," said the Christian-street man when the doctor tole

Only the lazy have a right to claim tha they are better than their surroundings the industrious make their own.-Milwaukee

The faithful of Kentucky may possibly nd some consolation in the fact that Gen. Cassius M. Clay carried his own ward, -Chicago Post.

"The way to sleep is to think of noth says a scientist. All an editor has to do is to ruminate over his bank account, -Tammany Times. The worst living picture ever presented

to the public is an elevating sermon com-

pared with a lecture by W. C. P. Breckin-ridge.—New York World. Thomas Dunn English, author of "Don't You Remember Sweet Alice," was def ated for Congress in New Jersey. He may forhis district.—New York Commercial Adver-

FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

Falsity of the Charge that the White Metal Has Been Demonetized.

ouisville Courier-Journal. We are coining now something like 600,00 to 750,000 silver dollars a month. There some complaint because any are coined and good deal because more are not coined. oth classes of complainants appear to us to be making a groundless clamor. The amount coined is too small to do any harm. On the other hand, while a fuller use liver by the commercial world may be desirable, it cannot be brought about by the Inited States alone; and we desire to call attention to the fact that there is no carcity of silver in the United States. There has been so much howling about silver that a great many understand that it is not demonetized, and that we have more silver coin now than we ever had before. Since 1878 silver dollars have been full legal tender. In 1873, when the silver dollars was dropped, we had no silver dollars in the country worth mer tioning, because for a generation before that there had been a profit in exporting and melting them. In 1878, when the colnage was resumed, we had no silver dollars (except trade dollars, which were not ful egal tender), and, of course, the new dol lars were warmly welcomed. In a few years, however, coining at the rate of 25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year, we got as many silver dollars as we cared to use in that form, the rest remaining in the treasury and being replaced in the circulation by silver certificates. At present we have in circulation and in ...e treasury \$421,000, 000 of silver dollars, which is more than fifty times the whole number coined between 1792 and 1873. We have also \$75,000, 000 worth of coins of less denomination than one dollar. Of the silver dollars only about 54,000,000 are in circulation, whil nearly 367,000,000 are in the treasury, whence any one who wishes may get them endering silver certificates. It is evident, therefore, that carcity of silver do. ars, and there is no need of haste in resuming free coinage. We can well afford to await the action other nations in the matter of providing for the freer use of silver. Our whole currency system needs recasting, but this is a arge undertaking and demands time Those who think we are going to suffer from a scarcity of silver in the meantime may dismiss their fears. We have now more than seven times as many silver dol

The Strike Commission's Report. Central Christian Advocate.

lars as the people are willing to use as

Without stopping to consider the details of the report, we give it as our impression after careful study of it, and in the effor to get at its "true inwardness," that the tone of the document seems to have been inspired by a fear of offending Mr. Debs and his friends.

Trading Upon Pils Shame. New York World. ity. It is an attempt on the

a disgraced man to convert his shame into matter worse doubtless by selecting stions of morality for his themes, as he has done in the past, and posing as a cen-sor of human conduct and a mentor of th. Popular self-respect ought to bring "tour" to an untimely end for lack of

MILSURN ON THE SALOON.

Methodist Considers His Reasoning and Applies It to Other Evils.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Being myself of a conservative turn of nind, it is very natural that I should fall in with almost everything Dr. Milburn says, even without stopping to investigate, for he is a prince among conservatives; hence on reading his late sermon on the saloon, was not surprised to find many things could indorse, most heartly. For instance, he says prohibition does not prohibit. How any sane man ever came to assume that it does, with human history before him, surpasses my comprehension. It did not when thundered from Sinal. Even when backed by the municipal laws of the Hebrews, it still did not prohibit murder and theft and adultery and the like. No more does it now. We have supplemented he divine law with stringent human law, and yet men murder and steal and lie. No: prohibition does not prohibit, and never did, and never will. Again, he is eminently right when he says that the love of intoxicants is a very old appetite, but I am not so sure about its being universal. Heredity bas much to do with it, but education is the chief factor, hence in families where total abstinence is observed the appeare for intoxicants is rarely found, unless the saloon or some other outside influence has created that appetite. Again, he is right when he says prohibition induces 'furtiveness and lawlessness and deception." Every man who violates any prohibitory law, such as our law against murder or theft or adultery, does it on the sly, and of course be comes a lawless man and a quesiver, too. But no one has ever proposed to repeal any of these prohibitory laws because some rien violate them, nor to put the business under regulations by a license or to put thera in the hands of good men only-men who respect their word, men who are good and law-abiding citizens.

This was once tried as to the salpon industry, and none but such men as he calls for were allowed to "keep tavern"-"good and law-abiding citizens." As a consequence, a hundred years ago, and much later, this business was confined almost entirely to church members. In addition to surveillance the State exercised over them, the church authorities kept an eyipon them. The Methodist Church had a pecial provision in her discipline for her vern keepers, and if any one allowed "any conduct under his roof" he was as for other immoralities." Whether it is worth while to try that experiment again or not is doubtful in my mind, even though Dr. Milburn recom-

Let us apply his theory to other indus

tries. He says: "Intemperance is an old isease. The passion exists. The appetite is in the human race. The thirst is man, and he will have satisfaction, hence fear the consequence of prohibition would be not less drunkenness but more drunken ness; not less disorder, but more disorder not less poverty, but more poverty; not less usness, but more viciousness.' the testimony of such men as James G. Blaine, Senator Frye, Neal Dow and ten thousand others equally reliable, who testify that the prohibitory law of Maine which relates to salcons is as well enforced as the laws which prohibit murder or ar son or larceny, and that under it drunken-ness and poverty and crime have greatly decreased, let us apply his teachings to some other acknowledged evil. We may parody his argument about thus: "We all must admit, no matter how we may hesi tate and regret to do it, that the brothe here and here to stay. As an institution it has its roots deep in human p Men are not lechers because the brothel ex ists, but the brothel exists as an effect, because man has in him lust, hence the failure of all laws prohibiting brothels. Their aim has been outwitted and overmastered by the strategy and ingenuity of the rothel. Not only has law prohibiting rothels failed to minimize lewdness in man, but it has even been unfortunate enough to add to the vice of le vices which are yet worse, such as furtive-ness, lawlessness and deception." That the patrons of brothels where brothels are not licensed are generally sly, just as the patrons of prohibited saloons are, is unquestionable, but they do not deceive their better neighbors half as much as they im agine, any more than sly visitors of un lawful saloons do.

Let us test the Doctor's proposed remed in the same way; let us parody it thus: "! we cannot eradicate the brothel, we can i a measure rule it and hold it within cer tain limits of restraint. Law, I know, can we cannot eliminate by law we can some what restrain. We restrain theft by law Why may we not restrain lust by law? The remedy is as manifest as the light. It o confide this institution, so potential with the elements of destruction and iniquity is who are honest and humane, men who respect their word, men who are good and

If saloons must be conducted only by "honest and humane men," "good and law-abiding citizens," no congregation in the city can furnish a larger number of com petent saloon keepers than the one to which Dr. Milburn ministers in holy things. Indianapolis, Nov. 21. U. L. SEE.

THE NEW BOND ISSUE.

Knowledge that It Was Coming Proved Profitable Information. New York Special to Chicago Tribune The United States bond issue will be brought to a finish the coming week, and with it the talk which is now leading all other topics in international finance. A few here think the bond issue, small as it is, will not be fully subscribed for. The ma-jority of bankers look for a subscription ully up to the total, with a liberal surrices. The practical question which the ficials in the departments and the bankers utside are figuring on is, what a new gold will find its way into the govern ment vaults in exchange for the Some of those who watch events and draw parisons are saying that with each step of the administration having a bearing on speculative values it seems the luck of those n authority to play directly into the hands and pockets of a certain clique of insiders. One of the best known bankers in the street says positive knowledge that a bond issue was determined upon by President Cleveland was a point with an exceeding value to a shrewd operator. All that the shrewd and properly informed dealer had to do was to buy, and this he could do on an exceedingly narrow margin, knowing the rise was certain, if not very large The history of this last dip into finance by the administration is now pretty well understood in Wall street. About a month head of an active stock jobbing house and a bosom friend of President Cleveland, received instructions from the White House to look over the field in anticipation of a bond issue. He did so by paying visits to the heads of several large concerns, partic-ularly foreign houses. For months he has en supposed to be the mentor of ent in all matters relating to the handling of the money question, and in addition to his explanatory talk to the chief executive had furnished that offical with a copy of a book outlining rency reform. This book had been written some years ago for private circulation by an older brother of E. C. Benedict. With the book and the report of fellow-fisher-man Benedict in his possession, the Pressuddenly took another tack and ident John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, was summoned to Washington. He was a leader on the previ-ous bond occasion. Since Mr. Stewart re-turned he has been devoting his time and energy to getting subscribers in line. He has found it hard work. The foreign bankforeign exchange are at a point which pre-cludes imports of gold. A bld of 3 per cent, for the bonds, plus the cost of im-porting gold by any of the foreign houses, would practically be an offer to go abroad ers point to the fact that the pr It is not outside of the call for the bonds for Secretary Carlisle, when the bids are in, to send a confidential man about to the several bidders and ask them point-blank where they propose to get the gold with which to buy the bonds. The cheapest gold in sight to-day is in the vaults of the subtreasury in Wall street. It is to be had for the asking. Any would-be private purchaser of the bonds, going to his bank and asking for gold with which to make tender, is refused this coin, but is offered instead legal tender paper. This is good for "coin" at the subtreasury, and "coin" has so far been held to mean gold.

of the hard coin. The sev banks of the city have an average of \$250,000 each in gold bagged and vaulted. This would show, scattered about, \$16,250,000 the remaining \$46,000,000 going to make the \$94,000,000. About \$20,000,000 is in id certificates, with the coin in the United States vaults waiting their turn. The gov-ernment probably will get about \$30,000,000 new gold of the \$50,000,000, which will be the total cost of the entire bond issue to purchasers. What will happen, then, is that the January drain will come from the

subtreasury. A BOMB-THREATENED THRONE. Prediction that Russian Nibilists Will Again Resort to Violence.

Pittsburg Dispatch. It is not on a bed of roses that the new Czar of all the Russias proposes to dispose himself, or, if there be such a floral environment, there will be the usual acc paniment of thorns. It is not a cheerfu situation to be in constant apprehension o a smoking fuse, to know not at what mo-ment there will be an explosion and yet to know that it must inevitably come. But Russia is an anomaly in our nineteenth century civilization. No doubt there are problems of the gravest character in governing one-eighth of the area of the habitable globe, made up of diverse races, conquered provinces and antagonistic religious faiths, and it is questionable whether er this incohesive mass can be otherwise ruled than with a rod of iron.

Yet there is such a thing as tempering firmness with kindness, and, while a kindlier nature was claimed as one of the attributes of the lately deceased ruler, it is nevertheless true that his kindness of heart was only local, and extended but little beyond the membership of his own family. The tiger manifests as much, but in still inherently ferocious. The great blot on Russian rule is Siberia, and yet, even this, there is a Russian as well as an outside view. To the ruling power the pothe empire, and this, from the autocratic standpoint, is a sin from which there can hardly be forgiveness. The chief diff lies in adapting general regulations to the governing of such a diversified humanity, for Russia has all the extremes—that of simple barbaric ignorance and that of the higher culture of an advanced intellectuality. Certainly this latter will change under the same restraints that is imposed on the coarser broods, hence come attempts against the persons of the sovereigns, and thus it is that in that living but no Siberian tomb languishes some of Siberian tomb languishes some of the gentlest and best-bred blood that the great

The throne itself will not be much shaken though the occupants be at times badis shattered. It is a colossal project to sunder a vast and long-established governing machine. Hardly anything decisive can be accomplished by this individual warfare, and still, such is the peculiar condition of things that the royal person is the only target that can invite attack.

It seems probable that more can be ac-complished in shaping the policy of the Czar from the operation of moral forces without than from the tacks from within, and to do this requires nfinite tact and delicate diplomcay. It will not be long until the reign of the new ruler will be jarred as were those of his nane and progressive as such qualities tain in Russia, yet he went to his grave with a shattered anatomy. It is a most difficult problem that con-

fronts any one that stands in the shoes of a Czar, and in these days of dynamite increased bomb-throwing may be anticipated as the principal nihilistic diversion. The time seems at hand when thrones will considered rather in the light of cast-off furniture, and crowns as an indication of unbecoming taste in headgear.

CARLISLE'S PECULIAR WAY.

He Has No Use for Newspaper Correspondents-What One of Them Says. Vashington Correspondence of New York

With most of these Secretaries (referring to those since Folger's time)-to go no ther back in history-a few correspond-rrespective of political distinctions, n main ained relations of mutual personal and confidence, and either party would have felt insulted at the suggestion of a breach of faith with the other. Under the present any self respect. The atmosphere of the department forbids them. The tone of its administration has descended steadily from the day that Mr. Carlisle set the one example of nepotism in the Cabinet, and peritted his son to set up a guillotine for cheading officer after officer who repreented the department's time-tried of these decapitations that the Secretary cold one story on Monday and another contradictory story on Tuesday, leaving the public to wonder which of the two was true, and setting the stamp of distrust and suspicion upon every utterance put forth by his authority thereafter. His stateion of redeeming treasury notes in silver furnished another similar case that spring. Then came the silver-repeal-compromise in-broglio. It has been followed by instance after instance of the same sort, o

n the events of the present week. Those critics of Secretary Carlisle who have been charitable enough to lay his mings to the shortcomings to the score of misinformation rather than bad faith have continu to go to him with their questions co the details of the Treasury policy instead of taking roundabout means of getting at the facts or publishing rumors without attemptng to verify them. It is this practice his sweeping fling at the newspapers. If a lebt of the United States is not a legiting subject for the public to inquire about I would be hard to find one that is. If Mr statement which reaches Washington by way of Wall street is not to be accer as truthful what kind of a statement for im are we permitted to believe? And if he makes such a statement on Saturday, "hedges" on it on Monday, and plumply reverses it on Tuesday, after repeated visits to the President, may not the newspaper writers be forgiven who jump to the conclusion that the President has overruled

How Fate Overtook Holman. Washington Special to St. Louis Globe-

It was fate which defeated Representative Holman. The venerable Indianian es-sayed to do what no one before him had accomplished. The tradition that limits service in the House of Representatives to thirty years will receive increased respect from Mr. Holman's defeat. At the beginning of the present Congress Mr. Holman and Mr. O'Neil, of Philadelphia, had a conversation about this tradition. Mr. O'Neil asked Mr. Holman what he thought of it. Mr. Holman smiled at the man who was "father of the House," and told him he was all right for half a dozen terms. Mr. O'Neil shook his head and reminded Mr. Holman of the fate that had overtaken Kelley. Randall and others just when it seemed that they were sure to break the record. Mr. Holman afterward told of this conversation and added

"I guess O'Nell will break the record. He is strong and hearty. Before the year was out Mr. O'Neil was dead, and the transion had received one more proof of its weird power. Mr Holman then became "father of the House." Had he been elected this time he would have exceeded the traditional thirty years' limit as soon as he passed the 3d of next March. But he was defeated.

It will be a long time before the tradi-tion will be tested again. With Mr. Hollimit disappears. Mr. Bland goes out of Congress with twenty-two years to his credit. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and Mr. erson, of Texas, will have twenty years each on the 3d of next March.

The Yankee Way.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Here is a pointer for the Republican be-ever. When you are asked where are the good times which were to succeed a Repub ican victory at the polls, avail yourself of a Yankee's privilege and ask where are the good times that were to come in with Grover. It would be easy enough to reply to the first question by saying the times are better already, but to ask the second would seem to remind Democrats that there is no reason why the spirit of mortal should

Great Head. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

It is stated that President Cleveland conemplates lifting the internal revenue service out of politics. This probably means that, having filled it with Democrats, he will oppose any further changes on political considerations. Mr. Cleveland has a great head. He knows just when to let "conescration" begin to get in its work without blasting the hopes of the hungry and

Rapid Progress.

Kansas City Journal. It is said that President Cleveland has been making a thorough study of the cur-rency question. He must have progressed rapidly, for he didn't know the alphabe

Possible Explanation.

Philadelphia Press. ain comes the report that Mr. Cleve-kept Mr. Caribie in ignorance of the